North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1851. NO. 41.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, December 25. 16—

SNOW HILL ACADEMY.

THE Ninth Session of this institution will commence in the

New Building.

on the Hill, on monday the 24th of March next.

In this institution young men are prepared for College or fitted for the ordinary duties of active life. At the urgent solicitation of the friends and patrons of the School, I will continue to act as instructor of the same, relying and confiding upon the good will and approbation of an enlightened community for encouragement and support. The discipline will be found to be mild and efficient, and every attention is paid to the intellectual and moral improvement of the student.

Good board can be obtained in or near the village at rates ranging from $5 to $7 per month, washing included.

TERMS.

Greek, Latin, and Mathematics,	$12	per ses. of 5 mo.	
Higher English, branches	8	"	do
Lower English,	6	"	do

No deduction unless in cases of protracted sickness. No deviation from the above rates.

A. H. DOWELL, *Principal.*

Snow Hill. Feb. 25th, 1851. 38—4w.

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

KERR & MARBURY,

Successors to James P. Smith,
Importers and Dealers in
Cut, Pressed and Plain Glass,
AND EARTHERN WARE,
Lamps, Looking Glasses, Brittannia and Silver Plated Ware, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, &c.
Sign of the Octagon Pitcher,
SYCAMORE STREET,
Petersburg, Va.

Are receiving their Spring supply, embracing a large, new and handsome assortment of all kinds of articles usually to be found in such establishments. They are prepared to offer goods at as low rates as any similiar House North. An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 26 1851. 34—3t.

REMOVAL.

WM. G. NOBLE takes this means to inform his friends in North Carolina, that he continues with

Cameron, Hayward and Edwards,

(Late Lindsley, Cameron & Hayward,)

who have removed to

No. 161, Broadway, New York,

adjoining Rathbon's Hotel, and are now opening and will continue to receive by every Steamer from Europe the

Newest, Richest and most desirable styles of French, German, English, Italian, India Silk and

FANCY GOODS,

to be found in this market. He particularly invites an examination by Merchants visiting the city, as he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit. Orders will meet with strict attention.

New York, Feb. 20, 1850. 32—4w.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

LATEST FASHIONS.

OLIVER L. BURCH,

HAS just received his Spring supply of those beautiful *Lemoine Paris Calf Skins*, which he is manufacturing into Boots in a style that cannot be surpassed anywhere. Also, fine Opera Boots, Gaiters, Pump Boots, &c.

For sale at all kinds of Tools, Finding, &c., for the trade.

Raleigh, March 5, 1851. 35—

FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
No. 58 Liberty Street, New York,
(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslin, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.
All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Jan. 25, 1851. 25—8t.

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professionally business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs Barrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

LAW SCHOOL,

AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.
ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	$18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

To all Whom may concern,

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1851.

I HEREBY give notice, that no person has a right to sell "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," in the State of North Carolina, except my authorized agent, or use the same unless purchased of me or my agent, I being the sole proprietor of the Patent-right for said State, by assignment and power of Attorney from Darius Buck, patentee, as is recorded in U. S. Patent Office, in Liber Vi, page 114. And further, that I will prosecute all persons infringing on said patent.

BURR PECK.

N. B.—JOSEPH WOLTERING, of Raleigh, N. C., is my only authorized agent.

BURR PECK.

February 8, 1851. 29—

Muster Rolls of the War of 1812.

IN PRESS at the Raleigh Times Printing Office, and will shortly be published, the Muster Rolls of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, detached from the Militia of North Carolina, under requisitions from the President of the United States. Published in pursuance of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of January 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

The work will make, probably, upwards of 100 pages, and will be out in about three weeks. A limited number of extra copes will be printed, and may be obtained on application to this office. Price one dollar per copy.

Persons at a distance, sending the money, will have the works mailed to their address.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1851. 32—3t.

PEPSIN,

The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Natural own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,
WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, we have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

HENRY GERHARDT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

CONFECTIONARIES,

FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c.
Sam'l H Marks,
Petersburg, Va.

IS receiving per various packets and steamers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, which he offers to the trade at unprecedented low prices.

Merchants and others visiting the city, would find it to their advantage to give him a call. He would also state that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Cigars ever offered in this market.

Petersburg, March 4, 1851. 36—

To my Friends and Customers at CHAPEL HILL. I shall visit the Hill immediately after my return from the North, to take measures of such gentlemen as desire us to furhish their Clothing for the approaching Commencement. My purpose is to be at Miss Ann Hilliards on or about the 26th or 27th of March.

THOS. M. OLIVER,
Of OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, March 15, 1851. 38—

Sale of Land,

ON Saturday the 22d of March instant, I shall sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, at Roleseville, all the lands on the east side of the old stage road, belonging to the estate of Cyrus Whitaker, dec'd, known as the Ezell land—part of which is the old mill-pond tract. MARY WHITAKER, *Executor.*

March 1, 1851. 37—td.

BRUCE'S

Improved Morticeing Machine.

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

See R. R. R. R.*

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Printer Wanted.

A GOOD Journeyman printer is wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor of the *Democrat*, Graham, N. C.

March 19, 1851. 39—3t.

Fresh Garden Seed.

OF all the popular Varieties this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

January 30, 1851. 26—3m

City Tax List.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the first day of April next, to take the City Tax List for the current year, according to law. WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, March 6th, 1851. 36—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco.

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7 th, 1850. 827—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair terms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L BURCH, keeps constantly and, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c, &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Fine Fancy Cass. Pants

OUR Stock of Fancy Cassimere Pants, cannot be beat.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; a good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Job Printing,

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

And the best Imported Cegars,
May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,
First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10-

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Robinson's Shoes,

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.

Aug. 26, 1850. 835—

MUSIC.

AT the North Carolina Music Store, received this day, another supply of new and fashionable Music, a lot of fine Guitars, and fine Cocoa-wood Flutes, by

K. W. PETERSILIA.

February 15, 1851. 30—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

NEW BOOKS.

ALTON Locke—Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Foot Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot—by Rev. B. F. Teft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

January 1, 1851. 20—

JOHN C. PALMER'S

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST received and for Sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

December 19, 1850. 15—

Beautiful Fancy Silk Vests.

3 DOZEN of decidedly the prettiest patterns ever exhibited in Raleigh, at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.

J. BROWN.
No. 9. Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

Perfumed Matches.

A FEW Gross of superior Matches on hand—they are free from the smell of sulpher, and will be sold low by [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F PESCUD.

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19 16—

Swords Pocke t Almanac.

AND Church Register, for 1851. Received this day at TURNER'S

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.
Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly
During the Winter Season,
DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find
Something New and Attractive,

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as chea elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850 5—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

Hats and Caps.

A MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.

Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.

Just Received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Oct 9, 1850. 836

Wines and Brandies.

Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

6—

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS of FLAX SEED, for which the market price will be given.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Business Coats.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price. E. L HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850.

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834

Brown Sheetings and Spun Cotton.

2000 YARDS 4-4 Brown Sheeting's, by the Bale or piece. 150 Bunches Spun Cotton, Nos. 4 to 16. For sale by J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 27—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at

P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

TRY a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19, 1850. 16—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale yd Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

Just Received.

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 42—

Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats

A FIRST rate assortment of sizes and qualities, just opened at E. L. HARDING & CO'S.

January 18, 1851. 23—

JOHN KANE'S

RESTAURANT!
Fayetteville Street.
A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,
And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,
RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 6—tf.

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICL S* which he offers to dealers at a small profit and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine

Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,

Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented. R. TUCKER & SON,

No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

By Adam's Express

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

November 21. 9—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839 tf.

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 827—

LAW NOTICE

D. K McRAE, (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.

February 1, 1851 tf

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthly s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

Macaroni.

ANOTHER supply just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

January 11. 20—

Merino Drawers and Shirts.

10 DOZEN just at hand.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

A LOT OF FRESH THOMASTON LIME, just received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Feb. 11, 1851. 29—

By Express To-Day,

ONE Case of Super Fashionable Moleskin Hats.

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1850. 27—

PRIME Family Molasses, New Crop,
1 Hhd. Stewart's Syrup,
For sale by R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 14, 1851. 30—

Braided Sack "Togas."

2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at

HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 3

New Rice,

JUST Received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1851. 27—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 827—

Pants, Pants, Pants!

PLAIN and Fancy colored Cassimere Pants, just received. Also, a large lot of fine Black Doe Skin at E. L. HARDING & CO'S.

January 16, 1851. 23—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 9—tf.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The people of the South, who believe that slavery is right, and that they themselves are as good as other people, are exposed to many assaults. Those who think slavery is wrong, denounce its defenders as wicked or heretical; those who think it unprofitable, oppose slave-holders as ignorant, infatuated, and unthrifty; those who aspire to public honors in this elective government of ours, unite with the majority against a minority thus under the ban—and then there is a large number of men located by mediocrity of mind and of sentiment, between all opposing opinions and systems, who are for compromise, and as all compromises between a majority and minority, must be at the expense of the latter, compromise is one of the most effectual modes, provided it is frequently resorted to, of weakening the weaker party.

In politics we have lately seen a contest between a slavery and an anti-slavery party settled by the intervention of the moderadoes, who coolly transferred the whole interest in controversy to one of the claimants. In society we have a colonization party, which occupies a midway position between slavery and anti-slavery, and no sooner have the political moderadoes done their work, and denounce all examination of it as agitation, than the sentimental moderadoes come forward and insist on the aid of government for their own policy and plans. Their notions can be supported by long speeches in and out of Congress. This is not agitation. But if they are opposed, we have no doubt that the opposition will be denounced as faction, ultraism and insubordination. So that the institution of slavery, a great civil, political, social and property institution, is not only to have no repose, but to be denounced as a disturber of the peace if presumes to defend itself.

Well, as we are not yet quite disposed to acquiesce in that sort of tranquility which consists in being perpetually attacked, without resistance, we must be indulged in trying conclusions with our pacific assailants.

It is proposed to colonize free negroes on the coast of Africa, by the aid of Government.

What power does Government possess to colonize? Was it ever suggested or dreamed by the framers of the Constitution, that this Government was to engage in transporting a race of people to the old world—to Africa? Why, the only power on this subject is a very different on, and one conceded with great difficulty—the power of preventing them, after the laps of nineteen years from being brought here. What sort of an appearance would a clause make in the Constitution, giving power to the Federal Government to transport any race of people to a foreign land, six thousand miles abroad? Why, if such a proposition had been made in the Convention, it would have overcome the gravity of the whole body.

But, independently, if the right of Government to interfere, let us look at the principles of colonization itself. Are the free negroes of a race equal to ours, or inferior? If equal, or if they may become equal, what greater injury could be done them than to exile them from a model republic—to grope their away to civilization with their present imperfect developement, amid a savage people? If of an inferior race, where is the evidence that they will be more happy or progressive, than among a people so renowned for christianity, liberty, and intelligence as ours? The experiment has been tried in St. Domingo and in Jamaica. The result is a decline—a relapse into barbarism, idolatry, vice, idleness, and poverty.

But we are told the experiment in Liberia is successful. Let us see. The number of people transported to that colony—as we learn from the transactions of the Colonization Society—is about seven thousand. There now are only about six thousand. The natural increase of the free blacks here is not less than fifteen per cent. in ten years. At that rate the present number in Liberia ought to be—since the process of colonziation has been going on thirty years—something like ten thousand. He is a sacrifice of four thousand to change of climate, and of habit, and to inaptitude of that race for a separate existence. Is that philanthropy?

We are told that one great object of removing the free blacks, is to facilitate emancipation—as the laws of many of the States are adverse to emancipation in consequence of the rapid accumulation of free blacks. But this Government has no right to promote, any more than to oppose, emancipation. Besides, as the natural increase of slaves is greater than that of either free negroes or whites, even among us, this scheme of philanthrophy involves too great a sacrifice of human life.

Our attention has been directed to this scheme by an article in "The Colonization Herald" of Philadelphia, copied from the Daily Sun, on "the extinction of slavery in the United States." The argument of this article is, that slavery is incompatible with dense population—that as population increases in the slave States to a certain degree of density, slaves immediately diminish, and must ultimately disappear. And the writer says, that as slavery cannot pass beyond its present area of 800,000 square miles, slavery cannot possibly endure more than sixty-five years, and may not beyond fifty—as, by that time there would be seventy-three people to a square mile. Well, it unfortunately or fortunately happens, that all sorts of people increase more slowly as population becomes dense, and we have to inform the writer of this article that already the white population of the United States has a natural increase less than the slaves! As for the decline in the number of slaves in Virginia and Maryland before 1840, it is easily explained, without assuming the decline of slavery. It is owing to the sudden and extraordinary developement of cotton culture in other Southern States.

The restriction of slavery to its present limits, is another thing. And if the South submits to that, slavery must of necessity be ultimately prevented from increasing, and the South will be completely in the power of the North—which, in our opinion, will not wait fifty years—not more than about the census of 1860, to extinguish it. We are a fast people.

Mr. Clay, in his recent speech at the annual meeting of the Colonization Society, here, takes the ground distinctly, that the ultimate consequences of colonization is the final separation of the two races of this country. And he also supposes that when population is four times as dense as it now is, slavery will become more expensive than free labor. This accounts for the pertinacity with which he persisted in supporting the late adjustment, to establish final limits to slaveholding territory. And this accounts, also, for his support of colonization to remove the free negroes, and to promote emancipation.

Now, if slavery can be extirpated only by the excessive cheapness of free labor, if free labor can ever be had for less than the cost of food and clothes for slaves, then it must result from the starvation and extermination of the old and young whites. For as long as the labor of white adults yields enough to support the young children and the old parents, so long will labor be sufficiently valuable to rear young and support old slaves. When that is no longer the case—when human life is compelled to prey on its own vital energies, and to paralyze the faculty of reproduction for sustenance—then slavery must cease! but it is a singular consummation for a philanthropist to contemplate with delight.

We hear much of the superior vigor and efficiency of free white labor over that of slaves. But when population is dense, there is no free labor. The efficiency of American slave labor well fed, is now far greater than the half fed free labor of England or France. And such as is the free labor of those countries now, will be the free labor of this country when population is "four times" as dense as now.

Mr. Clay says, emphatically, "it is not the fault of the people of color that they are a degraded set." This is a palpable fallacy, and all observation proves it. Why are the present nations of Africa degraded? Why, let us again ask, are the people of St. Domingo, instead of improving since they became free, declining into pristine barbarism? Look at Jamaica. The blacks are free; they are protected from foreign war and internal disorder by British power. They permit the vestiges of European civilization to fall into ruins around them. Plantations are going to waste. Sugar mills are rusting and idle. Property has no value with such a people. And yet Mr. Clay tells us that nothing but the prejudices of the white people here, prevent our free negroes from moral and social elevation.

The present condition of Liberia is the most triumphant vindication of American slavery. We publish, to-day, the message of the President of that Republic, who is a bright mulatto, formerly a Virginia slave. Virginians, it seems, white or yellow, have an inveterate propensity to become Presidents. Liberia, we have shown, has no natural increase of population. We conversed recently with an intelligent officer of the Navy who was in Liberia lately, when a vessel arrived with sixty-five emigrants from America. He informed us that all of those who were able to pay their passage back, returned in the same vessel. He himself then left there, and returned in a few months and inquired after the condition of those who had been left, and found that about one-fourth of them had died of the acclimating fever.

But the six thousand American free negroes who are now at Liberia, have by virtue of the civilization they acquired in servitude here, assumed the control of one hundred and fifty thousand native barbarians, and treat them almost precisely as we treat our Indians. The natives are not allowed to vote any more than white people; and all of whom are disfranshised by the black Republic of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

The Republic of Liberia has acquired a long line of territory on the coast, and thereupon imposes a duty on all goods from foreign countries consumed by the native tribes. Over them, the Government, as the President expressly says, is, and must be, absolute. And if any of the chiefs are so far behind the ideas of civilized people, as to disregard the government of these new comers, they are promptly visited with the powers of the new Republic. The President, it will be seen, refers to several refractory specimens of this kind. In a word, this Republic of six thousand is a despotism over a hundred and fifty thousand savage Africans. And this is the illustration we have of human equality, natural rights, and universal philanthropy.

As for the Ebony line of steamers, which is proposed as the great instrument of colonization, it is extravagantly consistent with such a scheme, and the other chimeras of the age. Mr. Whitney insists on building a railroad where there are no people; this is a line of mammoth steamers to a place where there is no trade—of mail steamers to a place that has no correspondence.

It is now known that the magnificent steam line of Mr. Collins, between the two greatest commercial cities of the world, New York and Liverpool, cannot be supported without more pay. Yet it is proposed to have four vessels, much larger, to run to Liberia. *Southern Press.*

CONSOLIDATION IS ABOLITION. The views presented below are not indeed new—variously modified and presented—they make their appearance in many of the speeches of the late Mr. Randolph of Virgina, and Mr. Calhoun of S. C. The doctrine alluded to, however, is of infinite importance, and should so be considered by those who desire the preservation of our government, in a form, other than that of despotism.

Abolition is the lawfully begotten offspring of consolidation. The characteristic features of the child, more fully developed, it is true, are those of its parent. They who, by implication, enlarge the powers of the general government, are giving to *fanaticism* the means with which to accomplish all its purposes. They are placing in its hands, the engines with which, if not timely wrested from it this terrible demon will destroy the Union and perhaps the liberty and civilization of all the States. Taught as they have been by their federal leaders, that the government at Washington is all powerful—that a majority of the people through their representatives, can legislate to any extent which they may deem for the "*general* welfare," and consequently that they themselves are responsible for the existence of whatever institution Congress shall tolerate within the limits of the Union—what is to prevent the abolitionists from agitating for the overthrow of Southern slavery which they consider, both a sin and a curse? They look upon it as a sin in which they are implicated, and as a curse from which they suffer. And believing that they have the *power* to remove it, and that it is their *duty* to exercise that power, they are determined to exercise it.

What effect has or can have physical force—the officers of the Courts with their pistols or the soldiers of the Government with their muskets—on men who thus think and thus feel? Will abuse make them ashamed, or denunciaton make them hesitate?

Wherein then is the remedy—the only remedy? It is in teaching them that the general government has limited jurisdiction and few and well defined powers. That it has no authority to legislate against slavery—that being a State institution and that consequently the northern people are in no wise responsible for it, or for its evils, be they what they may. In other words, our only hope is to be found in the extension and recognition of State Rights and strict construction principles;—the principles laid down by Jefferson and Madison in 1798–9, and zealously and ably supported by Mr. Calhoun for the last quarter of a century. And these principles must be brought to bear not only against the abolitionists, but against all others—against the "High Tariff" men, the Internal Improvement men, and National Bank men. The hopes of them all are founded upon the same principles of latitudinarian construction; and it cannot be expected that the abolitionists will forego their claims to the benefit of the application of doctrines, which are made available for the promotion of the equally unauthorized schemes of others. Said Mr. Rhett:

"Sir, what is the foundation of abolitionism in this Union? It is consolidation. I remember many years since that he who filled the seat I now occupy, and whose shoe latchet, as a statesman, I am unworthy to loose, said to the Senator from Massachusetts, now no longer in this body, (Mr. Webster,) in the great debate that occurred in 1833:

"If the principles you contend for are correct, you will wake up a spirit of abolition in the North; you will make your people believe they are responsible for this institution, and the day that that principle gets into their minds, and that feeling into their hearts, this Union will be at an end. And you yourself will be the very first to feel the effects of the doctrine you are now maintaining, by being ostracised and scorned."

Although that great statesman did not live to see the fulfilment of his prophecy we now see it. Where is the great statesman of Massachusetts, in Massachusetts?

It is well that he is at the other end of the avenue, for if he now stood in Massachusetts, and sought the suffrages of the people to hold the seat he then occupied, he would be rejected by an overwhelming majority. The anticipations of him whose seat I now occupy are now realized, and consolidation here has crowned abolition with its success. When you show the people of the North that this Constitution is nothing but what a majority of Congress thinks proper to make it, what is the natural inference from such teachings? Why, that whenever a majority of Congress think proper to abolish slavery it ought to be abolished, and that if they are responsible for the institution they ought to abolish it. Consolidation is abolitionism; and those that have given abolitionism its success in this country, are the statesmen who have been driving the car of consolidation over the limitations of the Constitution and the rights of the South. Sir, you cannot consolidate this Union, in one particular, and in others leave it unconsolidated. If you break down the limitations of the taxing power; if you declare that that power shall exist not merely as the Constitution says, for the purpose of revenue, but shall exist for the purpose of plundering one section for the benefit of another; if you declare your power to establish vast corporations, and thus control the currency of the country, you must consolidate the Government in other particulars. You promulge the doctrines here which virtually make the Constitution a nothing; its limitations mere breath. And now, when abolition rears its head and stares consolidation in the face, you wish to frown it down. It will laugh you to scorn. It is only carrying out the principles you taught it—the life you gave it. It is only ridding themselves of that responsibility you imposed upon them, and carrying out your principles to their legitimate results. If, in past days, all statesmen had stood upon the limitations of the Constitution, if they had said the Constitution gave us no power beyond its plain and simple grants, these people would have respected these limitations, their minds would never have turned to the great question of Southern slavery, and they would have enforced these obligations of the Constitution, because it was their bond, their faith, their duty. The greatest friends of abolition in this country are the consolidationists. They are the fathers of it. From their corrupt consruction of the Constitution the hideous monster has arisen, now shaking this Union to its centre, and in my opinion, destined to overthrow it." *Savannah Georgian.*

MATRIMONY. "You ought to marry." "Never." "I know a good girl for you." "Let me alone." "But, perhaps, you don't know her. She is young." "Then she is sly." "Beautiful." "The more dangerous." "Of a good family." "Then she is proud." "She is tender-hearted." "Then she is jealous." "She has talents." "To kill me." "And one hundred thousand dollars."—"I'll take her."

The Alexandria Gazette states that the fishing season has commenced with much activity on the Potomac. A few days since at one of the landings below that town 1800 shad were taken at a single haul.

[From Arthur's Home Gazette.]

RECOLLECTIONS OF JAMES MONROE.

BY ARTHUR J. STANBURY.

The mention of the Richmond Convention, in speaking of Mr. Madison, very appropriately introduces the name of President Monroe, for he was chosen as its presiding officer. This honor was offered to him, not on account of his peculiar aptitude for the station, but because he was not only a distinguished son of Virginia, but had attained, and well discharged, the important functions of the Presidency. He was understood to attach great importance to this compliment, as coming from his native State. For such is the nature of the Virginia heart, that all the honor which the United Confederacy of all the States can bestow does not satisfy, cannot fill it, till Virginia adds her wreath to crown the whole. One would have thought that of two Ex-Presidents, members of that body, Mr. Madison would have been the most natural and the most appropriate choice: he was a statesman, *par-excellence*; had had long experience in deliberative bodies; and was thoroughly versed in all the theories of government, whether ancient or modern. Mr. Monroe pretended to nothing of this, though his administration of the government during his Presidential term had evinced an excellent capacity for the place he filled. But Mr. Madison's great modesty and retirement from observation may, probably, have induced him to signify his averseness from being called to so prominent a position, while Mr. Monroe's known desire of the distinction, naturally inclined his friends to gratify it. Be this as it may, the result proved that, so far, at least, as the duties of a presiding officer were concerned, a worse selection could scarcely have been made. Utterly ignorant of what has been very appropriately termed "the science of the Chair," the worthy Ex-President seemed very destitute of that dignified self-possession, decision, promptitude and firmness which are so eminently requisite in facilitating the business of a popular assembly. He seemed confused and embarrassed, so much so as at times to pronounce a question carried, when he had omitted to call for votes in the negative. He had to be prompted, as one unacquainted with the duty he was to perform: and though, out of personal respect and tenderness to his feelings, the Convention bore, for some time, with this state of things, it at length became the subject of open complaint, insomuch that a resolution was introduced, requesting him to resign. It did not carry, to be sure, but the mere fact of its introduction would, one would think, to a man of Mr. Monroe's known spirit, have been a sufficient hint to induce an instantaneous compliance. But he took it the other way. While he had many and warm friends in that body, he had also bitter and determined enemies, and he knew it: and attributing the movement to personal hostility, that very spirit which formed so striking a part of his character, seems to have determined him to hold on, as it were in defiance, and he continued, accordingly, to act as President of the Convention throughout the entire period of its duration. He improved, somewhat, as a Chairman, but was most obviously out of his place in the chair.

James Monroe was a gentleman; courteous, frank, dignified, accessible; his manner, however, had more of the soldier in it than of the civilian; he differed strongly in this respect from each of the Presidents who had preceded him. Washington was a soldier, it is true, but he had the carriage and bearing of a monarch in the field, and when transferred to the Cabinet was still in his place. Adams was an English, or rather a New England gentleman, and had the air of a scholar, accustomed to rank and deference. Jefferson was a polished French philosopher, courtier, and man of the world. Monroe was none of these, but had the look and open manner of one who had long been in camp, had read men more than books, and who silently reflected on all he saw. Though frank in manner, he could keep his own counsel, had his own will, and while he respectfully listened to all the opinions of his Cabinet, and the arguments by which they were supported, made up his own mind, and after a night's reflection came prepared to declare and to abide by it. The composed state of the country, quietly recuperating as it was, after the tumult and effort of the second war with Great Britain, did not call out all the latent energies of the man; but when any thing did occur to rouse them, he always showed a spirit and vigor of mind that sometimes took men by surprise.

I recollect an instance of this that is highly characteristic of the man. He had issued an order of some kind, I forget its particular nature, to Commodore Porter, while on a distant station, which that ardent and somewhat independent officer took the liberty, for reasons deemed by him sufficient, to disregard. When the despatch came, bearing this intelligence, the Secretary of the Navy himself waited on the President to communicate it. Monroe's face turned crimson; his eyes flashed fire; and starting up and pacing the room, he exclaimed.—"the fellow! does he dispute my orders? He shall fight me! I'll call him out the moment he gets home." There spoke out the man. It was not the President of the United States which spoke, but it was James Monroe. Taking Porter's conduct as a personal affront, his very first idea was to call him to the field, and make him abide the issue at the pistol's mouth. A curious interview they would have had of it, had not the prudence of the Chief Magistrate checked the fiery ardor of the soldier. Monroe's public conduct was eminent for prudence, but always marked by good sense; these sketches, however, studiously avoid touching upon politics.

Monroe was hospitable, cheerful among his friends, and a pleasant table companion. He had, however, no powers of anecdote; in fact, he had but one story, which he often told, and which nobody enjoyed more than himself. He had a black servant who waited upon him, and who was a genuine specimen of the Virginia negro. On one occasion it had been necessary for his master to rise very early to set out on a journey, and fearful lest he should over-sleep himself, he ordered Tony to spread his pallet by the side of his bed, and call him at the first dawn of day. A little before daylight Mr. Monroe's anxiety awoke him without foreign aid, while poor Tony's nose gave unmistakable evidence that he was still enjoying that deep, untroubled repose, which God has given to be the solace of the slave. Arousing him with his foot, his master called out;—

"Tony, you dog, are you asleep yet? did not I tell you to call me early? get up, you lazy devil, and look out, and let me know what sort of a morning it is."

Tony bundled up, and blundering through the chamber opened a door, paused, and shutting it again, came to his master's bedside and reported.

"Bery dark morning, master, and *smell of cheese.*"

Poor sleepy Tony had opened the door into a pantry, instead of that which led out of doors.

President Monroe had a great personal respect for General Brown, whose bravery on the frontier had done so much for the national renown, and whose painful wound, still unhealed, rendered him an object of much and deserved sympathy from his countrymen. The General's position, as Commander-in-Chief brought him into frequent contact with the President, and as brave military men they had much common ground. Brown too, possessed a sound penetrating judgment, and much tact in the knowledge of mankind. Monroe availed himself often of his advice, and it seemed to me that the influence thus obtained over the mind of the President was at least equal to that of any of his Cabinet. Calhoun was then Secretary of War, was first rising into distinction, and his eagle eye was fixed on the Presidential chair. The delicate operation of reducing the army was in progress, and Brown's co-operation was important both to him and to his superior. No man thought more highly of Monroe than he.

The Presidential mansion felt, deeply, the absence of Mrs. Madison. She had given it its charm, her smile was its light, her countenance "the Cynosure of neighboring eyes." Mrs. Monroe was entirely a different woman. In miserable health, averse by nature, still more averse from religious principle, from all wordly pomp and display, she lived retired, and never appeared in the drawing room. I never saw her; but all who knew her, and those who were most intimate with her, loved her best.

PREACHER'S LABOR. The Winchester Virginian learns that one member of the Methodist Episcopal Conference recently in session in that city, during the past year, traveled upwards of 3800 miles in the discharge of his duties—preached 321 sermons—paid 280 visits—witnessed 270 conversations in his congregations, and admitted 260 members into the church.

ALABAMA. The Mobile Advertiser thinks that Gov. Collier will respond to the call made on him by the late secession convention, to call an extra session of the Legislature, and lay his views at length on the question of union and secession before the public.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1851.

☞ Mr. C. W. James, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. Smith, J. T. Dent, Jason Taylor, J. W. Armstrong, Perrin Locke, W. Ramsay, Dr. Joshua Wadsworth, Alex'r R. Laws, and A. J. Smiley.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Ala., is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, John T. Judkins, P. Locke, Jos. Button, Geo. P. Button, and Thos. D. Nice.

DEMOCRACY AND FEDERALISM.

We like to go back to first principles. A party which has no principles, or which, having principles, labors periodically to conceal them, is unworthy of public confidence. The leaders of such a party are not to be safely trusted under any circumstances. Out of power, they ally themselves with all factions and make promises of various kinds to different sections, in order to get in; and once in, they disappoint all sections and all factions, more or less, taking care all the while of their own interests and keeping both eyes fixed constantly on "the spoils." Such are the leaders of the so-called Whig party; we say *so-called*, because, in 1832, finding that their old and proper name of Federalist or National Republican was becoming odious, they threw it off, and took a new start in the same old path, but under different colors. But these points will be considered hereafter.

A week or two since we thought proper to propound certain questions to the Raleigh Register, to which that paper responds as follows:

"We answer promptly, and without evasion:

Ques. Are you a Whig?

Ans. Yes!

Ques. What *sort* of a Whig?

Ans. A *genuine* NORTH CAROLINA WHIG!

Ques. What *is* Whigism?

Ans. Opposition to *Loco Focoism, Secessionism, and Abolitionism!*

Ques. What as a Whig are you in favor of?

Ans. The Constitution—the Union—the Compromise, and the present Administration, at the head of which is one of the firmest and most glorious patriots that ever breathed the air or walked upon the soil of America!"

The Editor of the Register says he is a Whig. We record the admission "promptly." We now know where to find him, and what he is. In 1824, those who preceded him and controlled his party were Adams men; in 1832, they were Clay men; in 1836, they were White men, Harrison men, Webster men, and Mangum men, just as either of these names promised them the most strength; in 1840, they were log-cabin and hard-cider Harrison men; in 1844, they were Clay men again; and in 1848, Mr. Clay having been "slaughtered" by his own friends at Philadelphia, they became *no-party* Taylor men.

Two parties always have and always will exist in this country. They began with the Constitution, and they will cease to exist only when it ceases to exist. These parties differed and divided in the outset, as to the mode of construing the Federal Constitution. One insisted that Congress might do all the Constitution expressly gave it the power to do, and any thing which the Constitution did not forbid; the other maintained that the Federal Government was limited in its purposes and objects, and that Congress could do nothing not expressly authorized in the Constitution, or which was not necessary to carry out some express grant. In other words, one party insisted both upon all powers expressly granted and those not forbidden; while the other resisted this construction, and established the doctrine of *express* and clearly *implied* powers. The views of one party looked to the building up of a strong Federal Government; while those of the other were directed to the preservation of the rights of the States, and to the exercise by the common government of no more powers than were indispensable to enable it to conduct its operations, under the compact and within certain specified and well-defined limits, as the representative and agent of united Republican States. Hence the terms *Federalist* and *Republican*.

Old John Adams succeeded Gen. Washington as President. He was a Federalist. During his term, his party passed the alien and sedition laws, which were intended to clear the country of such foreigners as the President might "suspect" of bad intentions, and to enable him to punish such Editors and public men as might speak "disrespectfully" of him. He caused these laws to be enforced. Men, who claimed and exercised the freedom of speech, were tried, convicted, fined and incarcerated in dungeons; and innocent and unoffending foreigners, who had sought our shores as a resting-place from the oppressions of the old world, were banished on the mere "*suspicion*" of the President. He increased the army and navy, doubled the tax-collectors, sympathized with England in her conflict with Republican France, and came near involving the United States in a war with our ancient ally. And to crown these enormities, his party in Congress, during the last hours of his Administration, so altered and changed the Judiciary system as to require the appointment of a great many Judges; and Adams himself, in the last moment of his power, filled these Judgeships with his unscrupulous adherents and partizans. "Shortly after these midnight appointments," says Garland in his life of Randolph, "Mr. Adams left the City, *under the cover of darkness*, that he might not witness, the next day, the inauguration of his successful rival. Many of his friends were deeply mortified at this undignified and unmanly retreat."

Such was Federalism in the days of old John Adams. But the people rose in their strength, and after a hard struggle with the advocates of consolidation and the patronage of the Federal Government, they succeeded in electing Mr. Jefferson. Then it was that the Republic took a fair and new start, under the auspices of the father of the Republican creed. During Mr. Jefferson's term, the rights of the States were respected—the Constitution was strictly construed—the alien and sedition laws were repealed—the people, in all sections of the country, were contented and prosperous; and the immense and fertile Louisiana Territory was added to the Union. He served eight years, and was succeeded by Mr. Madison, also a Republican. About the close of Mr. Madison's Administration Federalism appeared to die off, and we had—what was called in Mr. Monroe's time—the "era of good feeling." Soon after, the Federalists, finding that their name had become odious to the people, changed it, and assumed that of National Republican; and the Republicans were then called, in contradistinction, *Democratic* Republicans. In 1824, the *Democratic* Republicans, as a party, supported Mr. Crawford; a portion of both parties, including a number of the best Republicans, supported Gen. Jackson; and the *National* Republicans rallied almost to a man around the banner of the younger Adams. The election went to the House, Mr. Adams was elected through Mr. Clay's influence, and the latter took office under him. Here was at last a nucleus, about which Federalism could once more collect its scattered fragments. It did so. Mr. Adams boldly announced, in his first Message, that the "action of the Representative ought not to be paleied by the will of the constituent;" and during his whole term the Federal Government was wielded, so far as he and his party could do it, with reference almost entirely to "national" objects and "national" purposes. High Tariffs and heavy appropriations for Internal Improvements were demanded, with the view of favoring the few at the expense of the many, and of building up what his father had begun—a splendid government; and amid the blandishments of power, the increase of Federal patronage, and the rapid strides of the government towards consolidation, the rights of the States were again rapidly becoming of subordinate importance, and were seriously imperilled, not so much by direct attacks upon them, as by neglect, indifference, and a general disregard of their extent and existence. But in 1828, Gen. Jackson came into power, and the doctrines of Jefferson and Madison were once more established in the government. He was elected by the Democrats, as a party, aided by a number of National Republicans, or Federalists, who were tired of private life, and wished to be on the strong side so as to get a chance at the offices. The contest with the Bank began—Clay and Webster for it, and Jackson against it. Jackson triumphed, the Bank fell; and forthwith its friends and partizans, with Mr. Clay at their head, set about a new organization with the hope of defeating "old Hickory." Then was seen flocking together all the odds and ends of all defeated, disappointed, and therefore malignant factions—old Federalists, Hartford Conventionists, Adams men, Clay men, and the like; and then the leaders, knowing of old the unpopularity of the appellations of Federalist and National Republican, consulted together as to what *new* name they should adopt. James Watson Webb—a New York Editor who had been *accommodated* and *relieved* by the United States Bank—suggested at the right moment the fortunate name of Whig; and forthwith these men, whose doctrines and practices had been again and again repudiated and condemned by the people, caught up the name, and with an impudence unparalleled in the history of parties, proceeded to appropriate to themselves the common memories and glories of the war of independence, and to stigmatize the Jefferson and Jackson men—the true Republicans—as "rogues, royalists," and tories! The trick was successful for a time. Thousands of honest, unlettered men were deceived by the *name*, and thus lured into the Federal ranks.

Having thus briefly sketched the history of the present Whig party, we shall take up in our next the characteristics of the two parties in the Presidential elections of 1836, 1840, 1844, and 1848, and shall endeavor to show, in a few words, the principles contended for by each in those elections, and what was voted and established, in the end, by the people.

Does the Editor of the Register *now* know what "sort of a Whig" he is? He says he is a "*North Carolina* Whig." Very well. That is the very character we propose to examine in our next. We shall also answer, in due time, the questions propounded to us by that paper; but we take leave, in the meantime, to remind the Register that we are no "*Locofoco*." That is a *nickname*, and any one can call nicknames. We have a right to expect better things from the Editor of the Register. Has he no *arguments* to offer? *We are a Democratic Republican* of the school of '98 and '99; and we hold the same principles which Jefferson, Jackson, and Polk maintained. We might call the Editor of the Register a *Coon*, but self-respect forbids that we should do so. He is welcome to all the old nicknames, and to all the reputation he may achieve by his wit in inventing new ones.

SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We had the pleasure, a few days since, of seeing Col. Wheeler, author of the forthcoming Sketches of North Carolina, on his way from Philadelphia to his home in Lincoln. Col. Wheeler took his work North with the view of having some engravings prepared, and to ascertain the terms on which he could have it printed and bound. The work will be published in two volumes of about 300 pages each, and will be delivered at the law price of one dollar per volume.

Col. Wheeler has prepared a plan, in the shape of a tree, showing the origin of the Counties of the State and the date of their establishment. The Counties are all traced from the three main stems, in a very ingenious manner. It is a little singular that the Counties of the Albemarle stem are all embraced in the Ninth Congressional District, and that these are the only Counties which sprang from that source. This plan is to be engraved and attached to the work.

Col. Wheeler's work has received the highest commendations from the Press of the State, and he has been cheered in his arduous labors by the approbation of some of the best and ablest men of the country.

Every citizen who can afford it, ought to subscribe for a copy. We learn that the author expects to appoint Agents in all the Counties in the State, with the view of making it convenient to the people generally to subscribe. We will take pleasure in receiving the names of subscribers, and in forwarding them to the author.

We copied a paragraph, a few weeks ago, from one of our exchanges, stating that the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, formerly of this State, was also engaged in writing a history of North Carolina. We have since learned that Mr. Hawk's history is to be strictly of a Theological character.

MADAME BISHOP.

Col. Yarbrough's large Saloon was crowded on Monday night last, with the beauty and intelligence of the City, to hear the celebrated Madame Anna Bishop. We had the pleasure of being present. Every one appeared to be delighted with the songstress. Her voice possesses great compass, sweetness, and clearness of tone; and she seems to have it under the most perfect control. But we shall not attempt a critique on her talents; it is sufficient to say, that wherever she has been she has attracted the largest houses and has elicited the most hearty applause.

It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that she will give her second and last Grand Lyric Concert in this City to-night, (Tuesday.) We have no doubt she will have a crowded house.

Mr. Senator Badger has returned to this City. We are gratified to have it in our power to state that the Whig party of North Carolina, *as a party*, is still under his control and guidance.

We do not know where Mr. Senator Mangum is. At the latest dates he was trying his hand at patching up the so-called "Union party." Mr. Mangum has belonged to so many parties in his time, that he ought to know something about constructing new ones. It is to be apprehended, however, that he will "botch" and spoil his work.

Col. Joseph Johnson, of Harrison County, was on Friday last elected by the Legislature of Virginia Governor of that State from and after the 1st of January next. Col. Johnson is a sound Democrat, and is said to be an able and most worthy man.

NEW YORK SENATOR.

It may be set down as an unquestionable fact that Hamilton Fish, the Whig Senator elect from New York, is a Freesoiler and opposed to the fugitive-slave law. He was the candidate of Seward and Thurlow Weed, and Greely is delighted at his election. Seward, it is stated, went to Albany to see to the election; and while he was there Fish was elected.

On the other hand, the New York Express, a Whig paper which stands by the fugitive-slave law, is in trouble about the result, and anticipates bad consequences. A Correspondent of that paper, writing from Albany a day or two before the election, says:

"A desperate attempt has been making to elect a Senator by private arrangement. *Weed and Gerrit Smith seem to be parties to the bargain whatever it is*, and an effort will be made to hatch the egg to-morrow. It is said that Free Soil Senators will vote with Weed's friends to go into the election. Should this fail an attempt will be made to elect a Senator by Joint Resolves and in violation of law; of course such an election will amount to nothing. I trust no Senator will be elected until the Legislature shows enough of a Catholic, conservative and National spirit to stand by the Compromise measures of the Administration."

The same paper, in noticing the election of Mr. Fish Editorially, says that the Legislature of New York have thus "declined to endorse" Mr. Fillmore and the "compromise" measures; and in relation to Greely's exultation it says:

"LAW AND 100 GUNS. To remove the rational doubts we entertain, whether or not Hamilton Fish is to represent the Union Whig feeling of thirty-one States, or the Abolition Whig feeling of this State, a battery of 100 guns has been fired into us, and the chief *cannoneer* of the "Tribune" office smuts us with his swab and powder right merrily. *Our doubts, we are sorry to say, are naturally strengthened by such a frantic howl of the Abolition journals* as we have, over "the great victory," and the extraordinary coalition of a *willing* Barnburner Lieutenant Governor and an absent Senator Dart, who, with other Barnburners, silently and efficiently did the job. Certain it is, Mr. Fish is to cheat somebody—them or us—*them*, we believe, because of his social position, his local interests, his natural affinities; but somebody, nevertheless, is to be terribly cheated, the first vote on slavery that he gives."

The Express, be it remembered, is a Whig paper. At best, in its opinion, some one or some faction has been guilty of corruption in this matter, and "somebody" is to be "terribly cheated." What a spectacle is this!

The organ of President Fillmore, however, takes Mr. Fish to its bosom in the most affectionate manner. The Republic of Thursday last says:

"HAMILTON FISH. We have received by telegraph the *gratifying* intelligence that the Hon. Hamilton Fish was yesterday elected, by the Legislature of New York, Senator of the United States. Mr. Fish has been for many years prominent among the Whig politicians of his State, and has always been a consistent and faithful member of the party. While Lieutenant Governor he was associated in the administration with our present Chief Magistrate, who was then Comptroller of the State, and their views at that time harmonized on all public questions. He was an early, efficient, and active friend of Gen. Taylor. He will render a cordial support to the Administration, *to which we have reason to know his election gives sincere satisfaction*. None who are acquainted with his general prudence, moderation, and good sense, can doubt that Mr. Fish will pursue a conservative and patriotic course in the discharge of his Senatorial duties."

We ask special attention to the words we have italicised in the above article.

So we go. Seward and Fish from New York—Chase and Wade from Ohio—Hale from New Hampshire, with his helpers generally in the free States, all bent upon repealing the fugitive-slave law and the destruction of the Union. These are facts. The spirit of Abolition is growing and spreading. The empire State of the North, and the empire State of the West, are both against the fugitive-slave law and the peace of the country.

Acts and facts speak louder than words.

WHO BIDS?

Evans, of the Milton Chronicle, in the course of an *attempted* reply to this paper, boasts that he is "a Whig that cannot be *bought*." A man who boasts of his purity and of being above temptation, is very apt to be in the market. In such a case, the "highest bidder" will most probably get "the article."

Evans is one of Fillmore's Postmasters; and we have always thought that the possession of this office had more or less influence on his political views.

But seriously, how much would Evans *bring*? Will any one offer more than the Milton Postoffice? We can tell our cotemporary that his paper—small as it is—is closely watched at Washington City. He is expected to laud President Fillmore right or wrong; and, in emergencies, several *sizeable* falsehoods and two or three columns of his best Editorials are invariably looked for. Evans may join the "Union party" if he wishes, but he is not to carry the joke so far as to injure Millard's prospects for 1852; and he is not even to speak of Scott, Clay, or Corwin, until "further orders."

This article will *warm* Evans up. Let the old gentleman put it in his pipe and smoke it; and let him hereafter keep this truth in his noddle: If you expect respectful treatment, you must treat others respectfully. "Nothing more at present." Our cotemporary will feel better after his wrath shall have cooled down. We hope our friends in Milton will not permit him to hurt any one, or himself, while its influence is upon him.

LOCATION OF THE ROAD.

We are sorry to see, from what appears in the last Hillsborough Recorder, that some feeling has been engendered among the friends of the Central Rail Road, as to its location about the town of Graham; and that one of the Directors is accused of exercising an improper influence in the matter. We have made it our business to inquire into the subject, and feel authorized in saying that our friends in Alamance, as well as elsewhere, are laboring under a mistake, *as the Road at no point has yet been positively located.*

At the last meeting of the Directory in this City, the Engineers were directed to examine the best and most practicable routes between certain designated points. This has either been done, or is in progress. We further understand that the Assistant Engineers are now engaged in completing their plans, maps, &c.—all of which will shortly be in readiness for the Principal Engineer; and that, so soon as he is prepared to report, the Directors will be convened, when they will decide as to the location of the Road; and that, if there should then be found any serious difficulty at any point, the matter will be personally examined into by the Board. In this way it is believed no just ground of censure can attach to any one, and the public interest will be alone consulted.

Hon. T. L. Clingman arrived at home on Friday evening last, and left on Saturday for Macon Court. He looks to be in fine health. *Asheville News.*

Mr. Clingman's late Speech on the future policy of the government, which we published recently, has received the highest commendations from the patriotic portion of the Southern press. It is a sounder, an abler, and a better Speech than Mr. Senator Badger ever made, or ever can make; and as for Mr. Stanly's efforts, when contrasted with Mr. Clingman's, they sound like the discharge of a pocket pistol when compared to the report of a thirty-six pounder.

MURDER OF TILMAN HUNT.

We copy from the last Fayetteville Carolinian the following account, giving the particulars of the murder of Tilman Hunt:

"DIABOLICAL MURDER. Another murder, almost within the precincts of Fayetteville, has been discovered within a few days; and strange to say, although committed here, it was first divulged and became notorious in Edgecombe county, two weeks before it was heard of here.

A negro trader named Tilghman Hunt, a resident of Guilford county, on his way from this place with several negroes, camped out on the night of the 3d of March within a mile or so of town, on the road to Rockfish creek. The party consisted of three or four negro women and a child, a negro man, and a white man named Pitt, whom Mr. Hunt had employed in Edgecombe county as an assistant in his business. They all travelled in two vehicles, a one horse waggon and a buggy.

The only account we now have is the confession of the negro, who says that on the above named night he killed his master with an axe, by chopping him in the top of the head and once across the face with the edge of the axe (horrible.) This he did under the seducement of Pitt, and with the promise that he would divide the money with him and take him to a free State.

After the murder, according to the negro's statement, they sewed the body in a tent cloth, adding some large stones to make it sink, and all hands proceeded towards Elizabethtown. On coming to Rockfish creek, the dead body was thrown into a deep place where it sunk. They then proceeded to Elizabeth, where Pitt bought two horses for $500, and bought a negro, and treated the negroes to whatever they wanted.

After that we have no trace of them until they turn up at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, at which place Pitt was well acquainted, and made a great splurge with his money; but on being questioned, did not appear to give plausible accounts of the circumstances of his sudden transition from poverty to wealth. From the Goldsborough Republican of the 18th, we learn that Pitt showed large sums of money, supposed to be eight or ten thousand dollars, and told different stories as to how he got it. Finding the place getting too hot for him, he left the negroes and taking the assumed name of Garret, (another negro trader,) he took the cars northward, and was heard of last at Petersburg.

After the flight of Pitt, the negroes were taken up and legally examined in regard to the whole matter, when the man confessed as we have before stated. The negroes have been brought to Fayetteville, and lodged in jail—three women and a boy, and Damon the murderer.

Pitt is described as about 23 years of age, of large frame, stoop-shouldered, bow-legged, light complexion, eyes and hair, freckled, white eye-brows and lashes.

On Wednesday last, after the news reached here in an authentic shape, a Coroner's jury was empannelled by John J. Philips, and proceded to the place on Rockfish creek described by the negro, and after dragging with hooks, found the body a short distance below McNeill's bridge. It was brought to Fayetteville, and identified by Rev. C. F. Harris, by John M. Rose and J. W. Reid, as the body of Tilghman Hunt, which being satisfactory to the Jury, a verdict was rendered that the deceased came to his death by blows inflicted by some person or persons unknown to them. The deceased has no family, and is about 40 years old.

The following were the jury: James Kyle, Jr., A. Williamson, Maj. C. Lutterloh, W. R. Love, Alex. McPherson, G. W. Carver, A. S. Brown, John T. Wright, A. M. Johnson, Robt. Johnson, S. S. Arey, William L. Callais.

The place where the murder was committed has been discovered by the marks of blood. It is not far from the residence of Mr. Thomas H. Massey.

The watch of the deceased was left in his pocket. Should Pitt be arrested in time for Cumberland May Court, the trial will then take place. A reward of $400 has been offered by the Governor for his arrest."

We think it probable, from what we have heard in relation to the matter, that Pitt has been arrested ere this in New York or Washington City.

OHIO SENATOR.

Benjamin F. Wade Freesoil Abolition Whig, has been elected United States Senator from Ohio for six years. The New York Tribune thus notices his election:

"So Benjamin F. Wade, was elected—the first United States Senator from the Western Reserve, within our recollection.

Judge Wade *is a Free Soil Whig, and a determined opponent of the Fugitive Slave Law, but has never perceived that his Free Soil principles could be promoted by abandoning and opposing the Whig party*, of which he was recently a candidate, in opposition to the Free Soil party, which carries all before it in his section. He was an early and decided supporter of General Taylor for President, yet he is now elected by the aid of the Free Soil votes."

Here is proof conclusive as to Mr. Wade's position and opinions. But we have more proof, taken from the Ohio Statesman, printed on the spot. That paper says:

"From the course the whigs took by the votes published last night we presume no one will be surprised at any result that might follow. Mr. Wade, who made one of the bitterest speeches last fall *against the Fugitive Slave law*, is elected United States Senator for six years from the 4th inst., and *by the aid of whig votes!* So much for Fillmore and his whig administration!—so much for whig pretences in coaxing certain democrats to abuse free-soilers, promising to stand by them! The result is a bright commentary on whig politics, and those who have been fooled will have ample time to reflect."

The Statesman is concerned because the Fillmore men had induced some of the Democrats to "abuse free-soilers" and had then "fooled" them by electing Wade. That paper is one of the organs of the Democratic party of Ohio, and is opposed to the fugitive-slave law. We can have no fellowship with it. We hold it up to general indignation, as an enemy to the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union.

The Ohio State Journal—a strong Whig organ—admits that Mr. Wade is a Freesoiler; but it asserts at the same time that "nearly all the Whigs of that State are of the same class, and therefore Mr. Wade is not marked with any distinctive peculiarity."

We suppose the next election of Senator we shall have to chronicle, will be that of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts.

DEATH OF JOHN S. SKINNER.

The Baltimore Correspondent of the Washington Union of the 21st instant, says:

"I regret to learn that John S. Skinner, Esq., editor of "The Plough, Loom, and Anvil," met with a most serious accident at the Baltimore city post office this morning. He had been in Postmaster Maddox's room on business, and was passing through the post office to go out the private entrance on North street. The two doors, one leading to the street and the other to the cellar, being side and side, he opened the cellar-door in mistake, and fell headforemost down the stairs, about ten feet, into the cellar. He was taken up insensible and carried to the postmaster's room, where he now lies, and is receiving medical attention. He has a severe cut on his head, fracturing his skull, and is bruised in various parts of his body. Whilst writing, I regret to add, I learn that the physicians in attendance pronounce him to be dying, all hopes of his recovery being given up."

HIGH WATER IN ALABAMA. We learn from the Demopolis (Marengo county) *Argus*, of the 25th ultimo, that the river has been about two feet higher at that place this than last winter, and lacked about three feet of the high-water mark in 1833. The *Argus* says;

"The damage done to plantations from the effects of the freshet is almost incalculable. Very few fences contiguous to the river remain, and in many places there is no vestige of an enclosure. The loss of stock has been immense. Many of our citizens residing in the lower portion of town have found it necessary to remove to more comfortable quarters, the water having come up above the floors of their houses. The river commenced falling yesterday morning."

THE RICHMOND DISTRICT.

The Richmond Enquirer of Wednesday last contains the following notice of the Democratic Convention in that City, which nominated Mr. Seddon for re-election to Congress:

"We spent some hours yesterday in the Democratic Convention for this district, assembled at the Exchange to nominate a candidate for Congress. It is with pleasure and pride that we declare that in no political deliberation did we ever pass a more satisfactory and agreeable time. The full proceedings shall appear to-morrow—in the meantime we can only announce the general result, viz: that James A. Seddon, Esq., was re-nominated by *unanimous* acclamation. The Convention was large and most respectable—every county in the district was well represented—the entire deliberations were conducted with entire harmony and good feeling—eloquent pledges of fidelity to the cause, and nothing but the cause, and in favor of the nomination of Mr. Seddon, were made by Mr. J. L. Gordon of Louisa, Dr. E. L. Nelson of Hanover, Messrs. Wm. Old, Jr., of Powhatan, John B. Young and N. F. Bowe of Henrico, James H. Cox of Chesterfield, and Wm. Wallace of Richmond City. The Convention was admirably presided over by our friend Dr. Crump of Powhatan, whom we are glad to find as vigorous, ardent and enthusiastic as ever—assisted by Thomas Ritchie, jr., and John Lynch, as Secretaries.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. J. H. Cox, J. L. Gordon, and J. B. Young, was appointed to notify Mr. Seddon of his unanimous nomination, and request his acceptance of the tendered honor. During the retirement of the committee, Senator Douglas of Illinois, who was accidentally present, was loudly called for from all quarters. He modestly acknowledged the compliment, ascended the rostrum and delivered a deeply interesting speech, replete with sound sentiments and breathing the most fervent devotion to the noble principles of the Democratic party. Touching briefly on the vexed question of the day, he strongly and eloquently dwelt on the happy omen of the union of the Democratic party every where, as developed on this occasion by the unanimous re-nomination of Mr. Seddon, whose talents and character he eulogized in high terms. The event of this day he justly regarded as a most important indication of the future enthusiastic rally of the Democratic party for its principles and its cause. He rejoiced that no test had been made on the adjustment question—that by-gones were by-gones, and that such a wise and judicious and conciliatory course was the bright precursor of a glorious triumph of the old issues of the Republican party. In the course of his remarks, Judge Douglas announced the emphatic opinion that the fugitive-slave law, which was in direct accordance with the letter of the Constitution, would be faithfully carried out by the Northern Democracy, and that the abolition fanatics, who had shown themselves false to God and to man, would yet be prostrated by public setiment. Senator Douglas' speech was received with unmingled approbation—and, on motion of Col. John Rutherford, the unanimous thanks of the convention were tendered him for his able and interesting remarks. He then mixed with the assemblage and received the cordial greetings of the unterrified, the whole-sould Democrats of the District.

After some refreshment by the company, Mr. Seddon was introduced and warmly received. He spoke for some time, and we never knew him to speak better or more satisfactorily. We shall not attempt even a meagre outline of his address. He repeated the personal considerations which made him averse to public life, but declared that he could not fail to be moved by the very high compliment which had been rendered him, and he could not decline to make the sacrifice, by accepting the post tendered him at the hands of such a constituency. He dwelt briefly on the stirring scenes in Congress, where he had done what he honestly and sincerely belived to be his duty—and he was still convinced that he had pursued the course properly demanded by the considerations of duty to the South and to Virginia. He should continue to follow the honest convictions of his duty. Mr. Seddon sternly repelled the stigma of "disunionist," and charged home upon our opponents, who are making new issues, under the guise of no-party, &c., that they were the real disunionists in pursuing a course, the tendency of which was to produce division at the South. He complimented the accomplished Senator from Illinois, whom he had not had the pleasure of hearing on this occasion—referred to the beneficent wisdom of the measures of Democratic policy, now made triumphant by experience—and invoked every Democrat in the District to come to his aid, in vindicating the success of our noble cause. His remarks were received with warm approbation.

Whatever doubts may have been entertained, the universal satisfaction and enthusiasm, developed yesterday, gave us the strongest grounds for confidence, that the Convention have selected "an invincible candidate." A similar belief seemed to prevail with every delegate present, and it is in the hands of themselves, and the duty of every Democrat in the District, to work zealously and see that the good work is accomplished. From the peculiar circumstances of the case, we feel like Mr. Young of Henrico, when he said that he never could believe that John Minor Botts could beat James A. Seddon!

The whole action yesterday is a bright harbinger of Democratic union and success throughout Virginia at the next election. In every district and county the noble example set here, of forgetting by-gones and rallying on old principles, will be followed up—and, we sincerely believe, with the most cheering results. It is in fact not a little singular, that we have now in the field (with the exception of the Wheeling District) exactly the same candidates as two years ago, when the Democrats elected fourteen and *a half* members of Congress. Shall not the Wheeling District be again carried, and shall we not witness the same cheering result?"

DISAPPEARANCE OF COL. MOTZ. After a most diligent and constant search, which has now lasted 12 days, the remains of our esteemed fellow citizen, Col. Andrew Motz, have not yet been found. Our citizens generally, all having the physical strength to be of service, have engaged in this search. As Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Christians, and citizens, all have exerted themselves to the utmost. The water in the mill-pond has been drawn off, every foot of the bottom of the stream for miles below, has been closely examined, and, yesterday, search was made in the pond above his factory, where he could not be, unless his body was thrown in at one place and his hat and cloak at another.

This distressing event is shrouded in mystery which may never be unravelled; and the only consolation left to his family and numerous friends, is to be found in submission to the will of an All-wise Providence.

His Lady, whose sufferings none can know, is now supported by the presence of her aged parrents, who have come to share her troubles, and, if possible, lighten her affliction.

Where all have exerted themselves to the utmost, it would appear invidious to distinguish any; but the efforts made by Messrs. Triplett, Abernathy, Anthony, Reinhardt, Moore, Shuford, the Ramsours, the Jettons, Roseman, Canslers, and others, to recover the body of their lost friend, have been almost superhuman.

Lincoln Republican of Thursday last.

MR. CALHOUN'S WORKS. The Columbia South Carolinian supplies the following information on this subject:

"We understand that Mr. Cralle has completed stereotype plates for the execution of the first of these works. It is stated that the first volume will comprise Mr. Calhoun's elaborate Disquisition on Government, and a Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States, in which are displayed, in a systematic manner, the author's opinions upon the whole subject of the philosophy of government. These treatises, it is understood, were begun many years ago, and, though they had not received the ultimate revision which was intended, they are very complete, and by the careful and judicious editing of Mr. Cralle, his intimate friend and confidential secretary, will perhaps appear as perfect in all their parts as if rewritten by Mr. Calhoun himself. The series of the entire works of this great man, together with his biography, written by Mr. Cralle, will it is thought, be embraced in six volumes."

There is some reason to hope that the telegraphic announcement of the death of Major Noah was premature. It is now said that, although not dead, he is in extreme danger. We hope he may survive to serve his country many years.

Washington Union of Saturday last.

For the North Carolina Standard.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

MR. EDITOR: The people of the Sixth Congressional District will soon be called on to go to the polls and vote for some individual to represent them in the House of Representatives of the next Congress of the United States; and it is therefore highly important for the success of the Democratic party that we should begin to organize our forces and prepare for the conflict, lest by chance the enemy against whom we have so long contended successfully should unexpectedly come upon us and storm the old fortress to which the Democracy of the whole country have hitherto been accustomed to look with so much confidence for success. There never has been a time in the history of our country when it was more important to the Democratic party to be thoroughly organized under the lead of her most distinguished and talented standard bearers. For we are constantly receiving fresh intelligence of efforts now rapidly progressing to strike down the old party lines and form a new party to be known by the name of a Union party. Their opponents they wish to designate by the name of Disunionists, in order that they may the more readily deceive the unsuspecting. These efforts, let it be recollected, are principally being made by the old Federalists, contending under disguse for the very same principles in effect which caused its signal defeat in 1800, to-wit: consolidation. Be not deceived, my countrymen, the dress is only changed, the voice is the same. The Democratic party has always been the strict constructionists of the Constitution, the advocates of the rights of the States respectively, and the only true friends of the Union, formed by our fathers, and has thus far generally maintained a predominancy in our Government, and must continue so to do until the true spirit of republicanism which pervaded the breasts of our sires shall have been completely extinguished.

No true hearted Democrat is yet tired of the name. Though we may differ as to the remedy to be applied for the evils that unfortunately exist in our Government, brought on chiefly as I believe by the few short days of Whig misrule, it is a matter of heartfelt congratulation that we are together as one man with regard to the rights that rest with the people of the States respectively. We are no consolidationists. We are not for unlimited powers in the general Government. We are for no loose construction of the powers granted by the Constitution of our happily framed government. Why then should we hesitate and stand still, and see our party completely demolished? Will we do it? No is the universal response, I feel confident, of the Democracy of the Sixth Congressional District. Let others do as they may, this District will be found doing her duty. Let us begin then, brother Democrats, by making due and timely provision in each County for a general Convention to be held at Nashville, the usual place, at the proper time, in order that our difficulties may all be settled amicably in relation to the particular individual to whom our trusts must be confided. Let our divisions be settled with perfect good feeling, so that we can go forth conquering and to conquer with unanimity in our ranks, and no one can doubt for a moment of our success. In this manner, and in this only, can we preserve that good feeling of brotherly-love and friendship indispensably necessary for certain success, and which should always exist among co-laborers for the same noble ends—the good of the people individually and the welfare of our common glorious country.

WAKE.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BERTIE.

At a Meeting of a portion of the Democratic party of Bertie County, held at the Court House in the town of Windsor, on Monday the 17th March, 1851, on motion, W. J. Gillam, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. A. Ferguson appointed Secretary.

The object of the Meeting having been briefly explained by the Chairman, on motion of Jos. Jordan the Chairman appointed a Committee of five, viz: Dr. Wm. A. Turner, Jno. Freeman, Jas. R. Duers, Jos. Jordan, and J. R. Ferguson, to report Resolutions for the action of the Meeting.

The Committee having retired, Col. Asa Biggs being present and loudly called for, responded in a very able and pertinent Speech, at the conclusion of which L. D. Starke, Esq., of Elizabeth City, being called upon, entertained the Meeting in some brief but very eloquent and cheering remarks. Having concluded, the Committee reported through their Chairman the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the time is approaching when the people will be called upon to elect some suitable person to represent them in the next Congress of the United States; and whereas, we, a portion of the Democracy of Bertie, feel a deep interest in the cherished principles of our party; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the proposition of our sister Counties, in recommending the holding of a Democratic District Convention, in Gatesville, on the 5th Monday of the present month, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved further, That the Chairman appoint forty delegates from this County, to represent us in said Convention.

The Chairman, in compliance with the 2d Resolution, appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to said Convention:

Col. Wm. G. Worley, Jno. White, Alonzo Morris, John Henry, Josiah White, George Lane, John L. Britton, Dr. A. J. Askew, Wm. J. Freeman, Wm. D. Askew, Dr. Henry L. Mitchell, Abram Burden, George H. Mitchell, James S. Mitchell, Jere. Hill Bunch, Jno. Freeman, Jno. W. Jenkins, Jas. Burden, Wm. P. Tyler, Jordan Horten, Absalom Rogers, Wm. A. Worley, Thos. J. Pugh, Edward Watson, Wm. Smith, Thos. Bond, Jr., Noah H. Thompson, Thos. R. Speller, Joseph Jordan, Whitmel R. Swain, Dr. Wm. A. Turner, Jas. R. Duers, John R. Ferguson, Moses L. Mizell, Aaron S. Mizel, Kenneth Butler, W. H. Pierce, John W. Heckstall, Jr., John S. Shepard, and on motion the Chairman was added to the list of Delegates.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary forward the proceedings of this Meeting to the Elizabeth City Democratic Pioneer and the North Carolina Standard, with the request that they publish the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WILLIE J. GILLAM, *Chairman.*

W. A. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

In "THE NORTH CAROLINA PATRIOT," in future, will appear, regularly, the *Freight Consignments*, via Weldon, to and from Petersburg, Wilmington and Norfolk. In fact, every thing that comes to this place, by Rail Road or Canal, our readers shall be informed of through the columns of "The Patriot." Every one will be enabled thereby, (who may patronize us,) to know when his goods, or produce, as the case may be, arrived in Weldon.

We hope in a short time to be able to make arrangements that will enable us to give the *Freight arrivals* to and from Gaston, both by Rail Road and Canal. This will greatly enhance the value of our paper, to the Merchants of Petersburg, Norfolk, Wilmington, Halifax and Raleigh, as well as those "up the river." And in fact, all who receive their goods via either Weldon or Gaston, whether by Rail Road or Canal, will find it to their interest, and *ours, too*, to take "The North Carolina Patriot," which is published weekly, at Weldon, N. C., at $2,50 per annum, in advance.

Weldon N. C. Patriot.

COMPLIMENT TO MR. CLINGMAN. On his way home, Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, passed through Columbia, the capital of the sister State of South Carolina, and received a very warm greeting from the students of the State College at that place, as will be seen from the annexed paragraph, taken from the *Telegraph*:

A Worthy Tribute. When it was known on Tuesday morning that Mr. Clingman was in town, the students of our college appointed a committee to wait on him, with their respects and compliments, and solicit a visit to them at the college. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Goodman, Chalmers and Melton, immediately discharged their duty, but Mr. Clingman, although highly gratified at this compliment, was compelled to decline the invitation, owing to his brief stay. Our young friends have honored themselves in thus offering an appropriate honor to a true-hearted citizen and noble representative of a sister State, so closely allied to us in name and interests.

BOSTON, March 19—Another attempt was made to-day to elect a United States Senator, and like the previous ones failed. The contest was between Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Summer. On the 19th ballot Mr. Summer lacked nine of an election.

The time for making another trial has been postponed two weeks. The chances of Mr. Sumner are believed to be growing weaker. There is much excitement on the subject.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, March 21st—10 o'clock, P. M. The steamer Crescent City arrived here to-night from Chagres. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 15th of March. The Crescent City left Chagres on the 11th inst., and Kingston on the 14th. Her advices are two weeks later from all parts of California. She brings $517,275 worth of gold dust.

The Alta Californian, of the 15th instant says:—Since our last review we have had a continuation of fine weather, and, for the first week in February, a decided improvement in the amount of business—The prices of some articles have advanced; but during the past few days, owing to the non-arrival of the mail steamer, (now due over eight days,) there has been a hesitancy, and the advance has been lost.

The news from the mining regions is favorable—There is a full supply of bread stuffs and a moderate business doing at previous quotations. The demand is better for Haxall and Gallego brands.

In Provisions and Groceries there is no special change from previous prices; a good supply.

Since the departure of the last steamer for Panama Indian difficulties have been on the increase, and murders, and robberies have been more frequent. Efforts have been made in the Legislature to raise funds and troops for carrying on a war. One of the Governor's aids, Mr. J. N. Johnson, has been dispatched to the scene of disturbance to act on the part of the State authorities. He is authorized to raise a force of volunteers. The commissioners have left Stockton with an escort of several hundred of United States troops, and it is confidently believed they will be able to form treaties with the Mountain tribes, thus giving quiet to the country.

The weather has been very fine and unusually dry for the winter season, and warm.

The Legislature has been battling for some time and at last fixed upon next Monday to go into an election of United States Senator. Some believe Mr. King will be elected; others that Mr. Heydenfeldt may stand a good chance. Col. Fremont is also gaining strength. There has been quite a turn in his favor.

Good health prevails generally throughout the country.

Cheering news continues to come in from the gold mines.

The State laws having been found inadequate to the wants of some localities, the people have taken upon themselves the liberty of dispensing justice under the code of Judge Lynch.

The Legislature has passed a bill for a loan of not over $500,000.

Rich diggins have been discovered near Bear river. Much gold has been taken from granite near Steel Hollow.

The whole State has been agitated about decisions of the Supreme Court, recently made, in regard to land titles, and indignation of the people has been manifested.

A number of murders have been committed on the Isthmus. Seven dead bodies were seen at one time.

The Sacramento Times gives an account of thirteen miners, who had worked for one year on Feather River, and averaged $3,150 a piece. The most made by any one person was $5,440.

The news generally is without much interest.

FANEUIL HALL REFUSED. The mayor and aldermen, at Boston, have refused to grant the use of Faneuil Hall, on the 26 of March, to R. E. Althrop and others, for the purpose of holding a mass meeting of those opposed to the fugitive slave law.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 21. The Cotton Market was active to-day, and sales of 4,000 bales at fully ¼ of a cent advance on yesterday's prices. Whiskey quiet, with sales at from 22 to 23¾ cents; tobacco without change; flour rather dull; corn firmer, with sales of 14,000 bushels at from 66 to 67 cents per bushel.

PETERSBURG, March 21. Tobacco at from $4 50 to $15, according to quality; cotton selling at 11 cents for prime; wheat at from 75 to 100 cents, according to quality, and a tendency to decline; bacon, hog round, from 9 to 9½ cents; corn, scarce at 70 cents.

WILMINGTON, March 20. Bacon, receipts light and demand active—1800 lbs. hog round, sold to-day at 10 cents. Corn selling at from 67 to 70 cents; Baltimore flour at $5 25 per barrel; Salt, Liverpool, 80 cents per sack. The Journal says of Naval Stores: The receipts of Turpentine continue light, reaching only about 3500 barrels during the week, sales of which have been generally steady at $2 for soft and $1 30 for hard till today, when the hard article was sold at $1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs. Sales of 750 bbls. Rosin at 90 a 95 cents for No. 3; $1 50 for inferior No. 1 and $2 50 for prime do. Sales 450 bbls. Spirits at 28 cents for town made, and 27½ cents per gallon for country made. Sales of 757 barrels Tar at firm prices, $1 15 per bbl.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 22. Bacon 10 to 10½ cents; cotton 10 to 10¾ cents; corn 85 to 90 cents per bushel; flour $5 25 to $6; fodder $1 to 1 25 per hundred; flaxseed $1 40 per bushel; coffee 13 to 14 cents per pound; cotton yarn 19 cents per pound.

MARRIED,

At the residence of John Harrison, Esq., in Wake County, on the 4th March, 1851, by Willie Pope, Esq., Mr. J. C. Taylor to Miss M. W. Harrison.

In Wilmington, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. R. T. Heflin, Mr. Ivey Bell to Miss Rebecca Stubbs. Also, by the same, on the 18th instant, Mr. William G. Jones to Miss Margaret Ann Price.

DIED,

On the 26th ultimo, at their family residence in Wake Forest, Catherine R., eldest daughter of the late Priestly H. Mangum, Esq.

It seldom falls to our lot to record any occurrence more truly painful than the death of this excellent lady, cut off by a painful and lingering disease, in the bloom of life, but a few months after the lamented father. Her family and friends feel a bereavement in their midst, afflicting in the deepest. [COM.

In Orange County, on the 6th instant, Mrs. Lipscomb, wife of Mr. John Lipscomb, in the 27th year of her age. Also, on the 11th instant, Mr. David Tinnen, aged about 50 years.

In Kinston, on Saturday the 8th instant, on his way home from Savannah, Georgia, of consumption, James W. Brinn, formerly of Washington, N. C., aged 26 years.

In Washington, N. C., on the morning of the 28th ultimo, Mary Braddy, wife of Wm. E. Demill, aged 24 years.

In Beaufort county, on the 5th inst., of consumption, Moses Windley, aged sixty-seven years.

In Caswell County, on the 7th of February last, after an illness of twelve or fifteen days, Mrs. Isabella Brooks, widow of Christopher Brooks, deceased. This afflicting Providence of God has left a large family to mourn the loss of a fond and devoted mother, a kind and indulgent mistress, and a true and exemplary Christian. Mrs. Brooks had been a member of the Baptist Church for several years previous to her death, and she often spoke of the sustaining power of Faith. She appeared to be conscious, in her afflictions, of her approaching dissolution, and perfectly resigned to the will of God. A few days before her death she called her children around her bed, and spoke to them of the importance of preparing to meet her in a better world. Only one link seemed to bind her to the earth, and that was her mingled love and anxiety for her two infant grandchildren committed to her charge; but notwithstanding this, her eyes brightened as she turned them from the world's perplexing cares towards the mansions of the blest. She has gone to happiness and eternal repose:

"Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet,
Their Saviour and brethren transported to greet;
Where the anthens of rapture unceasingly roll,
And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul."

[COM.

In Freeport, Maine, on the 14th of the present month, in the faith and hope of the Gospel, Mrs. Lydia Holbrook, in the 90th year of her age—mother of the Editor and Proprietor of The Wilmington Commercial, Thomas Loring, Esq.

In Robeson County, on the 14th inst., Mr. Gray Cobb, Sen. in the 81st year of his age.

In Wilmington, very suddenly, on Tuesday last, Mr. Thomas King, Engineer of the steamer Fawn, formerly Engineer on the Wilmington and R. R. Road, aged about 38. He was a native of Virginia.

In Pittsborough, on the 2d inst., of consumption, Mr. Jos. Small, Jr., aged 23 years.

In Wilmington, on Wednesday night last, Samuel Black, Esq., aged about 78 years, a worthy and respectable citizen of New Hanover county.

Suddenly, at his residence near Jefferson, Ashe county, N. C., on the 10th inst., Matthias Poe, Esq., in the 70th year of his age, a wealthy and highly respectable farmer.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes &c.

WOULD respectfully ask attention to the following, a portion of their Spring purchases, which have been received:

Chamellon Bernani, Silk Brocade Labradors,
Fancy Silk Tissues, Berages, Berage DeLains,
Poplins, Prints, French Jaconetts, Embroidered Swiss Muslins, Alborines, Chenie Ginghams,
Lace Shawls, Crape do.
Fancy Cravats for Ladies, Jaspre Silks,
Chenie do. Emb'd Silk Mantillas, Lace and Muslin Visitees, Belts, Lace, Trimmings, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Irish Linens, Summer Coatings, and Pant stuffs, &c.

Raleigh, March 25, 1851. 41—3t.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom.

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills. Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY
Of the State of North Carolina.

THE Second Annual Meeting will be held in the City of Raleigh on the third Wednesday of May next, it being the 21st of the month, at which time the Annual Address will be delivered by Dr. Charles E. Johnson, of Raleigh. It is desirable that as many Counties as can make it convenient to be represented may do so, as business of importance to the Profession will be brought forward for consideration. Delegates from the County Societies, Associates, and Physicians generally are notified to attend.

WILLIAM H. McKEE, M. D.
Secretary.

Raleigh, March 26, 1850. 40—

BY GENERAL DESIRE,

MADAME ANNA BISHOP!

Has Delayed her Departure for One Day,

And will give this Evening,

Tuesday, March 25th,

A Second and Positively last Grand Lyric Concert, Assisted by Signor Novelli and Mr. Bochsa.

The Programme will be entirely different and comprise many favorite gems of Popular Music, (in English) in which Madame Anna Bishop is so celebrated, viz:

1. Irish Last Rose of Summer.
2. Scotch Ballad "Auld Robin Gray."
3. French Chansonette "Je Luis Se Bayedere."
4. The Last Grand Somnumbulism—Scene from Belline's, the Somnambulas, (in Dramatic Costume.)
5. The National Hymn, Hail Columbia, in the classic Costume of the Goddess of Liberty.
6. The Famous Scene, Di tanti palfiti, from Bellini Tancredi, in the gorgeous Costume of the Warrior Knight.

This Scene is considered by competent critics to be the chef-de-ouvre of Anna Bishop.

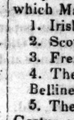
Signor Novelli will Sing several of his most popular Pieces.

Tickets $1—Children half price—may be procured at the Hotels, Book Store, and Mr. Petersilia's Music Store.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Raleigh, March 25, 1851. 41—

Spring Styles for 1851.



R. TUCKER & SON have now ready for the inspection of their friends and customers a large and fashionable assortment of Hats, suitable for the season. Consisting of

Bebee's and Warburton's Extra Moleskin	HATS,
French style do.	do.
Men's Medium Brim, Beaver,	do.
Campeachy and Panama,	do.
Gent's Fashionable shape Panama,	do.
do. " Leghorn,	do.
Boy's and Children's Summer,	do.
Men's and Boy's Mexican,	do.
Do. do. California,	do.
Palmleaf, Leghorn, and Pearl Straw,	do.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—

$10,000! State Bonds.

TREASURY OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., March 19, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 21st of April next, for the purchase of ten thousand dollars worth of bonds, issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi-annually and principal payable at the end of twenty years. Issued under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the session of 1848–'49, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company."

Persons bidding will endorse on their letters "*Proposals for State Stocks.*"

DANIEL W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—td.

$40,000! State Bonds.

TREASURY OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., March 19, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 21st of April next, for the purchase of Forty Thousand Dollars worth of bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi-annually and principal payable at the end of ten years. Issued under an Act of the General Assembly of this State at the session of 1850–'51 entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the debts of the State."

Persons bidding will endorse on their letters "*Proposals for State Stocks.*" DANIEL W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—td.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All of the debts due said firm, and liabilities are to be settled by Barrett and Newsom, a transfer of the same having been made to them. BARRETT, NEWSOM & HOLDEN.

Dec. 28, 1850. 31—

Notice.

I HAVE now on hand all the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, lately purchased from Barrett, Newsom & Holden, and will be making additions to the former stock as the custom may need. I will continue at the Brick Store House, nearly opposite to the Post Office, and will be thankful to receive a liberal patronage from punctual customers. THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton, N. C., Dec. 18, 1850. 31—

WIGS AND SCALPS!

TO those destitute of that great ornament, a good head of Hair, and those whose hair is falling, Dr. Quirk the Rejuvenator deems it only necessary to say that he has made arrangements to visit Raleigh on or by Monday the 24th inst., when he will be prepared to remedy defective Heads, or curing diseases of the Head and restoring the Hair of those inclined to baldness. A certain remedy is now offered for the defective or diseased Heads, if applied to on his arrival, which will be published. Stop cannot exceed 4 or 5 days.

THOMAS QUIRK, of 490 Broadway, N. Y.

March 19, 1851. 39—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Bass and Brower is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the debts due said firm, and liabilities are to be closed by J. F. Brower, a transfer of the same having been made to him.

J. F. BROWER.

March 21, 1851. 41—

Ladies Kid and Mo. Walking Shoes.

AND Goat Skin Bootees. Just received from the Manufactory by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, March 25, 1851. 41—

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, will be opened by the Subscribers in the City of Raleigh, the first Monday in March, 1851; and will be kept open for the space of ninety days.

R. M. SAUNDERS,
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
E. P. GUION,
W. W. HOLDEN.

☞ *Books of Subscriptions may be found at the State Bank and Mr. Turner's Bookstore.*

Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1851. 34—tf.

$400 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, David S. Reid,

GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Thomas Pitt, late of the County of Edgecombe, did lately in the County of Cumberland in this State, murder one Tilman Hunt, late of the County of Guilford, and that the said Thomas Pitt has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State;

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Thomas Pitt may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my proclamation offering a reward of Four Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of the said County of Cumberland.

DESCRIPTION.

The said Thomas Pitt is described as being 23 or 24 years of age, five feet ten inches high, light hair approaching red, has a down cast look, would weigh 160 or 165 pounds, teeth not very sound and upper ones project, cheek bones prominent, and has freckles on his face and hands. He was last heard of in Petersburg, where he passed under an assumed name.

Given under my hand, and with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1851.

DAVID S. REID.

By order of the Governor.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec.*

The Baltimore Sun, the Richmond Examiner, the Norfolk Argus, and the South Side Democrat, (Petersburg,) will copy the above four times each, and forward accounts.

March 19, 1850. 40—

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS!

R. TUCKER, & SON.

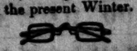
WE would most respectfully invite public attention to our extensive and well selected Stock for the Spring and Summer trade of 1851. Some of which are

Rich Chenie and Chamelian Silks,	
Furlard and Indian,	do.
Black Gro De Lyon,	do.
Glace and Silver Grey,	do.
White and Colored Satin,	
Organdi, Silk Tissue,	
To

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.



Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, bracletş, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,
Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
November 1850. 6—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.
December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.
December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

Works on Cooking, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprising one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meat of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851. —

New Books,

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with illustrations by Croome.
Home Influence by Grace Aguilor.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.
Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 82—

PYFER & CO.
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Who have been prosecuting the Lottery business for the last twenty-three years—daily selling

Handsome and Brilliant Prizes

To their thousand of patrons, feel incumbent on them for the good of their fellow-men, in ameliorating their condition, to enlighten the uninformed where and how to obtain wealth and its concomitant luxuries.

We therefore respectfully submit to the inspection of the public generally throughout the United States, the annexed

Galaxy of Rich and Gorgeous Lotteries!!!

The Schemes for the month of March are of unusual merit and brilliancy, and commend themselves by their own raciness to the esteem of all who seek the

Potent Influence of Wealth!

All orders for Lucky Tickets or Packages to receive immediate and faithful attention, should be carefully addressed to the truly fortunate old-established and popular house of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Gorgeous Schemes for March, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date March.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$12	$40 00
3	8,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	2½	8 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
5	32,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
6	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
7	3 of 10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	16 00
8	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
10	10,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	2½	8 00
11	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
12	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
13	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
14	13,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	13 00
15	51,322	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
17	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	2 of 30,000	75 Nos	10 drawn	10	40 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
22	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	40 00
24	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
25	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
26	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
27	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
29	75,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	30	95 00
31	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old-Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
March 1, 1851. 33—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave $180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ " 250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 " 300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—cow 1y pd.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.
Raleigh, 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING

their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C.
March 33, 1850. 801—1y.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Growth of 1850; raised by the United Society called Shakers, and Dr. Landreth. For sale by

Henry D. Turner,
North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, N. C.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Asparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China Dwarf, Early six weeks, (yellow,) Refugee, or thousand to one, Horticultural Pole, Large Lima, Carolina Lima.
Beet—Early Flat Bassano, Early Blood Turnip, Early Orange Turnip, French Amber Sugar, White Selesia Sugar, Long Broad, Long Mangel Wurtzel.
Brocoli—Large Purple Cape, Large White Cape.
Cauliflower—Early, Large Late.
Cabbage—Early Sugar Loaf, Early York, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Drumhead, Mammoth, (new,) Flat or Late Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, (new.)
Celery—Large White Solid, Rose colored, Solid Silver giant, (new.)
Corn—Early Hawk, Early Canada, Early Smith's White, Sioux or Dutton, Early Tuscarora, Early Sugar, Early White Flint.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass, Broad Leaved, Extra Curled (new,) Water.
Cucumber—Early Green Cluster, Early Frame, Early Short Green, White Spined, Long Green Turkey, Long Green, (Keens,) Small Gherkins.
Carrot—Early Horn, Large Altringham, White Field.
Egg Plant—Large Purple, White, (ornamental.)
Endive—Green Curled, Broad Leafed.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea.
Leek—Large Scotch. or Flag, Large London.
Lettuce—Imperial Sugar Loaf, Early White Head, Early curled Silesia, Large Green Head, Icehead, Ice Coss, Royal Cabbage Head early, Extra Cabbage Head, Brown Dutch.
Melon—Large Musk, Large Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Fine Nutmeg, Ward's Nectar, Pine Apple, Persian, Pomegranate, Fragrant, Water Imperial, Water Early Apple Seed, Water Long Island, Water Carolina, Water Citron, for preserves.
Okra—Long White, Short Green.
Onion—White Silver Skin, Yellow, Red, Welsh or French, for Soups.
Parsnip—Guernsey, Long White, Hollow crown.
Pareley—Plain or Single, Curled, Dwarf Curled.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Prince Albert, (new,) Early May extra, Early June, Early Charlton, Bishop's Early Dwarf, Large White Marrowfat, Large Black Eye, Dwarf Marrowfat.
Radish—Long White Summer, Early Scarlet Short Top, Long Salmon, Long Scarlet or Early Frame Scarlet or Cherry Turnip, Philadelphia Large White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, White Fall Spanish, Black Fall Spanish.
Carrot—Long Scarlet or Blood, Long Orange.
Sorrel—English Garden Broad leaved.
Spinage—Broad Leaved Savoy, Round leaved, New Flanders Prickly.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash—Bush Crookneck Summer, Dutch Summer Scallop, white and yellow, Vegetable Marrow, Sweet Potatoe, Valaparaiso.
Tomato—Large Smooth Red, Yellow, Cherry.
Turnip—Early Dutch, Large English Norfolk, Red Top Flat, White Flat, Rutabaga, Yellow Swedish, French, white, Long White.
Herbs—Caraway, Dill, Fengel, Lavender, Lemon balm, Sage, Summer Savoy, Sweet Basil, Majo-Thyme.
Gruss Seeds—White Dutch clover, Lucerne, Blue Grass Lawn Grass mixed, Cole or Rape Seed.
Feb. 26th, 1851. 35—

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,	Gem of the Season,
The Keepsake,	Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Iris,	The Snow Flake,
Gems of Beauty,	The Christmas Tribune,
Token of Friendship,	Keepsake of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,	Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.

A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.
Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

NOTICE.

ON the fourth Monday of March next, I will sell, for cash, in the town of Carthage, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and the expenses of said sale.

No. acres.	Persons names.	Location.	Taxes
45.	Heirs of H. A. McNeill.	McDeed's creek,	04 c
22.	" "	Mouth Big Pond,	02
45.	" "	Hart's Branch,	06
50.	" "	Gut creek,	04
25.	" "	Little creek,	06
25.	" "	Morganton road,	08
10.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
64.	" "	Ysdkin road,	04
64.	" "	Mill creek,	04
64.	" "	Seal's road,	06
15.	" "	Stear Branch,	02
22.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
225.	Heirs of A. B. McFadyen,	Govenor's creek,	63
110	Heirs of John Black,	Nick's creek,	10
100.	Heirs of Alex Nicholson,	Raccoon creek,	21

All the above Land will be sold if not previously paid.
A. R. WADSWORTH, late Sheriff.
Feb. 12, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $4.) 29—6t.

State of North Carolina—Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1851.

Samuel Hyman, Administrator of William S. Hines, against Christopher C. Hines and others, Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the children and next of kin of Kenneth Sherrod and Elizabeth Wallace are non residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said children and next of kin of Kenneth Sherrod and Elizabeth Wallace to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D., 1851.

L. JOHNSON, C. C. C.
February, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 33—6w.

Yet Alive
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.
SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Sing Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets. Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850 6—.

North Carolina Executor.

THE North Carolina Executor, containing the Statutes and Common Law of the State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and Precedents, intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators, in their practical management of Estates, acording to the laws now in force; with which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dowers, and other provisions for Widows, distribution of Estates, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c.

For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Feb. 1851. 32—

John M. Sheppard, Jr
COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va.
Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse.

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn, and respectfully solicits consignments.
Richmond, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

GARDEN SEEDS

WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE

February 1, 1851.

Asparagus—Giant.
Beet—French Sugar, Mangel Wurtzel, White Sugar, Long Blood Red, *Extra* Early Turnip, Early Red Turnip.
Borecole—Purple.
Brussel's Sprouts.
Broccoli—Superior White, Superior Purple. These are of genuine varieties, and with proper culture we warrant them to produce flowers.
Beans—Early Yellow Six Weeks, Royal Dwarf Kidney, Early China Red Eye, *Extra* Early Six Weeks, Refugee or 1000 to 1, Late Valentine, Large Lima.
Cauliflower—Early White, Purple and others.
Corrat—Long Orange, Large White Field.
Cabbage—Heart, Early York, Early Battersea, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Late Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or Great American, Green Curled Savoy, Red Pickling or Purple, and Premium Flat Dutch.
Celery—White Solid, Giant Red, Silver Giant, Rose Colored, solid.
Cress—Pepper Grass.
Corn Salad—Large French.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Pickling, Early Yellow, Long Green, Long Green Turkey, Long White Spine.
Encive—White curled.
Egg Plant—Early Purple, Large Late Purple.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea Kale.
Lettuce—Early Curled Selessia, Early Cabbage, Brown Dutch, Ice Drumhead.
Melon—Carolina Water, Long Striped, True Spanish, Mountain Sweet, Nutmeg, Citron Nutmeg, Fine Netted Cantilope, Yellow Cantilope.
Onion—Silver Skin, Large Red, White Onion Setts Yellow do.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, sugar or sweet.
Peas—Early Six Weeks, Prince Albert's *extra* Early, (earliest known,) Early Charlton. Coates new Imperial, very superior, Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Dwarf Prolific.
Pepper—Red Cherry, Cayenne, Large Bell, Squash, or Tomato, Sweet Spanish.
Pumpkin—Large Cheese, Cashaw, Mammoth.
Radish—Early Scarlet, Long Scarlet, Red Turnip, White Turnip.
Squash—Early Flat Bush, Egg or Apple, Lima or Cocoanut and Crook Neck.
Tomato—Large Red, Pear Shape Large Yellow.
Bird—Canary, Hemp, Rape.
Sundries—Early Corn, Lucerne, Okra, Turnip, Salsafy, Spinnage, Victoria Rhubard, Triple Curled Parsley, Mustard, Clover, White, Kentucky Blue Grass, Licerne, Flower Seed, a general assortment.

Those who wish a supply of Garden or Flower seed, will please send their orders soon. Country Merchants supplied upon such terms as will enable them to make a good profit. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1851. 32—

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:
His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.
Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N. P. Willis.
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.
Just received and for sale by
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
December 9, 1850. 13—

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C.
July 22, 1850. 836—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Fayetteville & Northern Plank Road
Meeting at Finch's Store, Johnston County.

A PUBLIC Meeting will take place at Finch's Store, in Johnston County, on Saturday, March 29th, at 11 o'clock.

All persons who are interested in the construction of the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road are invited to attend.
Fayetteville, March 3, 1851. 36—3t.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Petrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, Fayetteville St. Raleigh, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind
that may be wanted manufactured
to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,
Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
Fayetteville St. Raleigh, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.
Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.
April 7, 1850. 809—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the
TRAVELLING PUBLIC
that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.
Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of
Watches and JeWelry,
in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of
Fashionable Jewelry,
such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.
Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

BOOT and SHOE
MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ
As good Workmen as there is in the Union,
and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose.